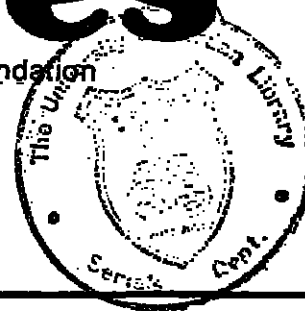


# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"



## Assad confers with Libyan envoy

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Sunday received the Libyan ambassador to the United Nations, Abdul Sahim Tureiki, the official Syrian News Agency SANA said. It said the meeting, attended by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, discussed current Arab developments and the situation in Lebanon. Dr. Tureiki, who arrived in Damascus Saturday, had been sent by Libya and Algeria to discuss Arab developments with Syrian officials. Syria, Libya and Algeria are members of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which opposes the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel. Other members of the front are South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

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## Indonesian youths volunteer to fight Israelis in Lebanon

JAKARTA (R) — Tens of thousands of young Indonesians affiliated to a state-sponsored youth movement have called on the government to send them to fight with the Palestinians in Lebanon, according to the semi-official Antara news agency. The agency quoted a youth movement leader in staunchly Muslim North Sumatra as saying Indonesia's support for Palestinians should be expressed in real terms. He said "tens of thousands" of members of the National Committee of Indonesian Youth were ready to fight to the Israelis in Lebanon.

## Security breach at plant building defence system for S. Arabia

LOS ANGELES (A.P.) — The FBI is looking into a report that hidden microphones and bugged telephones have been found at a Litton Industries plant where an air defence system for the Saudi Arabian government is being built, a television station says. According to KNXT, agents were called to the plant in Agoura, northwest of Los Angeles, after the discovery. The report on Friday quoted an employee who asked not to be identified as saying hidden microphones were found in computer rooms and that several bugged telephones also were discovered. FBI spokesman John Hoos told the Associated Press a preliminary investigation had begun "into a possible interception of communication on a premise of a business which affects interstate or foreign commerce." He said the business was Litton Industries. "The key word is preliminary," said Mr. Hoos, refusing to elaborate. A Litton spokesman said he was unaware of the problem, but confirmed that an air defence system for Saudi Arabia is being built at the Agoura facility. KNXT said. The \$1.5 billion contract includes an aircraft control and warning system and the Hawk missile deployment system, the station said. The station characterised the bugging as a "major breach of security."

## Spanish police 'foiled' Basque attacks during World Cup matches

MADRID (R) — Spanish police foiled several bomb attacks during the World Cup by detaining suspected Basque and Croatian guerrillas, Interior Ministry sources said Sunday. They said Basque separatist guerrillas planned bombings in Bilbao, Madrid and other soccer venues while two Croatians had apparently prepared to attack the Yugoslav team. The only serious incidents during the World Cup, which took place in 14 Spanish cities from June 13 to July 11, were the killing of a police chief and a Civil Guard in the Basque country, four bomb blasts in Madrid offices which injured one and an English fan stabbed in Madrid by suspected right-wingers. The sources said two Croatian exiles armed with a pistol and explosives were detained in Valencia a week before Yugoslavia was due to play there. They said suspected Basque separatist guerrillas detained two weeks before the cup started on June 13 confessed they were instructed to blast public buildings in Bilbao, where England played France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait.

## Journal predicts 5m jobless in U.K.

LONDON (R) — As many as five million unemployed may be needed to make the British economy healthy, according to an editorial in a right-wing journal published Sunday. The Journal of Economic Affairs argued that unemployment was necessary and desirable for progress. "We shall have to see many more men and women change their jobs and their homes... we shall have to see much more unemployment before the British economy is freed of its dead weight to grow fresh shoots," said editor Arthur Seldon. The journal said that five million jobless would be needed to allow the economy to be allowed to grow.

## Iraq proves invasion thwarted

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq Sunday produced evidence that Iran's two-week frontier offensive had been blunted by superior firepower mowing down fanatical but ill-trained hordes of teenaged revolutionary guards. Foreign correspondents visiting the battle zone around the southern port city of Basra saw clearly that Iraqi lines remained intact along the international border. Officers on the spot told reporters of young Iranian revolutionary guards carrying guns they hardly knew how to fire charging blindly into Iraqi artillery and machinegun fire.

"There is no military sense in it," one officer told Reuters. "They just charge forward to certain death." The Iranian attacks so far have aimed at cutting off Basra, Iraq's second biggest city and formerly its main outlet for oil. But the Iraqis have amply held their ground against the four major onslaughts launched by Iran since July 13.

The Iraqis are well-equipped with tanks, planes and guns and have maintained supply lines to keep their forces fighting. Latest clashes Iraqi forces killed more than 200 Iranian troops in clashes east of Basra Saturday night and early Sunday morning, the Iraq News Agency reported Sunday.

Quoting a military communication, the agency said Iraqi

forces killed 198 Iranians in fighting Saturday night and also seized quantities of arms and equipment. In a separate engagement at dawn Sunday, the Iraqis forced an Iranian contingent to retreat with eight dead, it said.

The agency also said the Iranian death toll from an attempted advance east of Basra on Friday had risen to 3,650.

Western diplomats noted with interest reports that Iran had accepted an Algerian offer of mediation.

One diplomat said Iran seemed to have dropped its most difficult demand—its call for the overthrow of the Iraqi government.

The Iraqis now seemed to be concentrating on the issues of the international boundary and the amount of compensation they would demand from Iraq, the diplomat said, adding: "There may be light at the end of the tunnel."

According to Iraqi communications over the past two weeks the Iraqis have lost about 15,000 dead with many more wounded and captured.

A key factor in the conflict appeared to have been the apparent air superiority enjoyed by Iraq.

Iran's frontline air strength is put at between 40 and 70 aircraft. According to Western experts Iraq could deploy three to four times that number.

So far neither side has committed major air formations to the battle. Iraq has mainly relied on helicopter gunships and few Ira-

nian aircraft have appeared over the battle zone.

The most recent Iranian air strike was an attempted raid by two Phantoms on Baghdad on July 21, during which one was shot down.

Some diplomats believe the raid attempt was a political gesture—a demonstration that the Iranian air force could still hit the city where a summit of non-aligned nations is due to be held in September.

Iran opposes the holding of the summit and might have been signalling a warning to would-be participants.

In Basra, life continues on a normal scale despite heavy bombardment. Food and supplies seem adequate, shops are still open but residents report that the local hospitals are crammed with battle-wounded.

Bani-Sadr condemns war

Former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr has condemned Iran's offensive in the war with Iraq and said the conflict could only benefit Israel and the United States.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, who lives in exile in Paris, told the daily newspaper Le Quotidien: "Such a war is not in the interests of either the Iranian or the Iraqi people. It is in the interests of the United States and Israel."

"During the war, the dollar has risen and the price of oil has dropped. Who benefits from that?"

## King, Queen attend Essex ceremony

LONDON (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein was guest of honour at a special ceremony held by the British Royal Hussars (light armoured division) in Essex where the King's son Prince Abdullah is receiving military training and is a company commander.

The King, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Armed

Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the Hussars division commander, senior army officers and the Jordanian ambassador to Britain arrived at the ceremony site in a helicopter and watched a military parade by the units. He also reviewed the participating units and made a speech expressing his happiness for sponsoring the

ceremony and praised the efforts of the division commanders and officers in training the troops.

Earlier, Queen Noor visited the royal military college for women and was briefed on the historical background of the college, its activities and programmes. She also watched an exercise performed by the women trainees.

## U.S. envoy to meet King in London

## Habib arrives in Rome

ROME (R) — United States special envoy Philip Habib arrived in Rome Sunday from Cairo to discuss the Middle East situation with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry earlier said the U.S. envoy was flying directly to London for talks with King Hussein, currently on a private visit to the British capital.

But the U.S. spokesman said he was now expected to go to London Monday after briefing Mr. Colombo on his peace mission.

In Cairo Mr. Habib met Egyptian leaders to discuss U.S. efforts to defuse the Lebanon conflict following similar talks he held in Syria and Saudi Arabia.

But an official statement said he had failed to persuade Egypt to accept any of the 6,000 Palestinian commandos encircled by the Israelis in West Beirut.

President Hosni Mubarak and Mr. Habib declined to make any comment after their two-hour meeting but an official statement issued shortly after the talks said there was no question of considering Egypt as a temporary home for the commandos.

Sunday's talks were also

attended by Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton.

The official Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted Mr. Ali as saying that he was expected to fly to Washington within the next two days for more consultations and to hand a message from President Mubarak to President Reagan.

MENA later quoted Mr. Habib as saying his meeting with Mr. Mubarak was very important and useful.

"Egypt has an important role in Middle East developments and I appreciated the views made by President Mubarak and his aides," he added.

MENA reported that during the talks, the Egyptian side urged an immediate end to the bloodshed in Lebanon by observing the ceasefire, lifting the siege of Beirut, the withdrawal of Israeli troops and securing the safety of all PLO members.

It also stressed the importance of the American role and of a dialogue between PLO and the United States, of giving the PLO a political dimension and taking the Palestinian problem as the basis for peace in the Middle East.

## OAU meeting postponed

TRIPOLI (R) — A week-long foreign ministers' meeting of the pan-African Organisation of African Unity (OAU) due to open Monday has been postponed until Tuesday, Libyan officials said Sunday.

No explanations were given for the delay. Earlier Sunday, OAU officials had said they expected the meeting, to prepare for the OAU annual summit here scheduled for early in August, to open late on Monday evening.

The OAU has been deeply split over the admission of the Polisario Front guerrilla movement as its 51st member.

Informed sources said Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi returned home Saturday night from a brief visit to Algeria for talks with President Chadli Benjedid on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which is also expected

to feature in the foreign minister's discussions.

In Addis Ababa last Feb. 19 countries walked out of an OAU foreign ministers' meeting when OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo allowed the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario, to take a seat as the 51st OAU member.

Polisario forces have been fighting for control of the Western Sahara since Spain ceded the region in 1975 to Morocco and Mauritania, its northern and southern neighbours.

Should the 19 boycott the Tripoli meeting, expected to be opened by Col. Qadhafi, there will not be in principle the necessary two-third membership presence to allow it to proceed, conference sources said.

## Zimbabwe air force base raided

HARARE (R) — Raiders attacked Zimbabwe's main air base Sunday and put out of action a large proportion of its air force.

The government said several aircraft were damaged in the early hours of Sunday when the security area at Thornhill base, outside the midlands city of Gweru, was penetrated. It gave no details.

But informed sources said they believed 13 planes had been hit, including four new Hawks bought from Britain for about \$35 million. The jet trainers, which can double as ground attack fighters, were the first of eight ordered to modernise Zimbabwe's ageing air force and flew in only 10 days ago.

There was no official word on the extent of the damage, but from local accounts it appeared to be serious. Gweru residents reported a series of per-dawn explosions with shafts of flame leaping from hangars.

No official figures on the size of the air force are published here but defence sources believe it has about 50 combat aircraft.

There was no indication of who might have staged the attack, evidently a professional operation. The government said only that a board of inquiry was being conducted with police help.

But it appeared certain that security forces' attention would focus on either the ZAPU party of opposition leader Joshua Nkomo or on South Africa. Zimbabwe's white-ruled neighbour.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe blamed South Africa for a series of explosions last August which destroyed \$30 million worth of munitions stored at Inkomo army base outside Harare.

He has also accused ZAPU of being responsible for a series of recent outbreaks of violence including a gun attack on the gates of his official residence in the capital last month.

Thornhill base is on the northern edge of troubled Matabeleland province where Mr. Nkomo's political support lies. A major cache of illicit arms, including SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles, was found on a ZAPU property 50 kilometres southwest of Gweru (formerly Gwelo) in February.

## Israelis continue to bomb Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli planes Sunday bombed besieged West Beirut for the fourth consecutive day and sporadic shelling erupted on the front line between Palestinian and Israeli forces.

Beirut Radio said the Lebanese government would raise the question of the air raids in a memorandum to the United Nations Security Council.

The bombing has been concentrated on targets south of the city centre, where the estimated 6,000 Palestinian commandos holed up here have their major strongholds.

A senior member of the mainstream Al Fatah organisation, Salah Khalaf, condemned the lack of Arab and international response to the raids. He said they were designed to terrorise the civilian population and force the Palestinians and their leftist Lebanese allies to surrender.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said Israeli planes also raided targets in the eastern Bekaa Valley Sunday for the third time in four days.

Israeli planes attacked Palestinian strongholds in Beirut for the second time Sunday, hitting artillery positions and ammunition dumps in a night raid, an army

spokesman said.

Wafa said a commandos unit operating behind Israeli lines in the Bekaa attacked an Israeli position Saturday night, destroying two vehicles and wounding at least eight Israeli soldiers.

The agency said Israeli bombs and artillery shells killed or wounded 12 civilians in West Beirut Sunday, bringing the Palestinian toll of casualties to 200 over four days.

It said nine Israeli soldiers were wounded and an Israeli gun was destroyed in artillery exchanges on the Beirut front Sunday.

Israel has said the raids, both on Beirut and against Syrian targets in the Bekaa, are in retaliation for alleged violations of a ceasefire which has generally held for the last two weeks.

In raids on the Bekaa on Saturday, Israel claimed its planes knocked out three batteries of new SAM-8 Syrian missiles. It acknowledged losing an F-4 phantom jet, shot down during a subsequent reconnaissance flight over

the valley. Syria said one pilot was killed and the other captured.

The main crossing point between the two sectors was closed Sunday, apparently as a result of sporadic clashes along the so-called Green Line: eyewitnesses said.

Despite the latest fighting, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders remained confident of an eventual peaceful solution.

PLO: Shift in U.S. policy In an interview with the Beirut English-language weekly Monday Morning, Hani Al Hassan, an adviser to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, praised what he saw as a shift in U.S. policy on the Middle East.

He said a meeting last week in Washington, involving President Reagan and the foreign ministers of Syria and Saudi Arabia, had been very successful.

Mr. Hassan said the PLO was ready to pull its forces out of Lebanon. "If the price of unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory is only the departure of the Palestinians, we are ready to depart," he was quoted as saying.

He said the PLO was hoping, with French support, to achieve a

new U.N. Security Council resolution that recognised the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and statehood.

Mr. Hassan said the PLO was unwilling to accept U.N. Resolution 242, passed in 1967, because it contained no reference to the Palestinian people and their rights to self-determination.

As Security Council statutes prevented the amendment of resolutions, a new one would have to be hammered out, he said. "In that, we are cooperating with our faithful friend, France," Mr. Hassan added.

Israeli warning Meanwhile, Israel warned Syria against carrying out its threat to deploy new weapons in Lebanon but officials said they believed Damascus would not step up the conflict.

The cabinet spent five hours discussing the next stages of Israel's efforts to force Palestinian forces out of Beirut.

A senior Israeli official, who asked not to be identified, said Israel would consider a phased evacuation of the Palestinians but ruled out the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli as a temporary sanctuary for the commandos.

## Saudi leader, Assad discuss Lebanon, Mideast

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Sunday held lengthy talks with Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz on the Lebanese conflict and the situation in the Middle East.

The official news agency SANA gave no details of the talks which were believed to have dealt with the latest proposals carried by United States special envoy Philip Habib.

Mr. Habib has just visited both Syria and Saudi Arabia. In Damascus, he was said to have tried to persuade Syria to change its decision not to accept some

6,000 Palestinian commandos besieged in West Beirut.

Prince Abdullah arrived in Damascus earlier Sunday on a previously unannounced visit after a short visit to Baghdad.

Prince Abdullah, who has mediated in inter-Arab disputes in the past, was quoted by the Saudi Press Agency as saying his trip to Syria and Iraq was in pursuance of Saudi Arabia's policy of achieving Arab solidarity.

He said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, whom he met in Baghdad on Sunday, had shown readiness to end the conflict with Iran. He said he hoped this would

receive a positive response from Tehran.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon was now the major preoccupation of all Arabs, Prince Abdullah, who is also the first deputy prime minister and National Guard commander, was reported as saying.

The best solution, he said, would be an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon "so that a strong Lebanese government would be set up which would be able to maintain Lebanon's integrity."

Syria seeks peace On Saturday Mr. Assad said his

country wanted peace honourably and sincerely and called on the United States to shoulder its special role in the Middle East.

Speaking to a visiting delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives, he said Israel could not have carried out aggression and invasion in Lebanon without continuing and escalating American support and aid.

Quoted by SANA, President Assad said: "We wish that the United States will play its role as a big power and member of the U.N. Security Council which shoulders a special responsibility towards peace."

## Regan justifies sanctions on Soviet pipeline

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Sunday he did not think President Reagan's controversial pipeline sanctions would rupture the U.S.-Europe alliance or backfire and harm the American economy.

"I do not think there is going to be a divorce (in the Western Alliance)," Mr. Regan said. "I think this will be smoothed out, but it will take time to do it."

Italy and France have already announced they would defy the president's sanctions, which were designed as a punitive measure against the Soviet Union for its involvement in Poland by attempting to thwart completion of the 4,500-kilometre natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

Other countries, such as Britain and West Germany, have also indicated their willingness to ignore the sanctions.

At the same time, European and American firms have argued the sanctions would cost them millions of dollars in lost business.

"Obviously, they (the Western Europeans) do not like what our decision was, but we do not like what they are doing," the treasury secretary said.

"We have a definitely hostile threat from the Soviet Union," he said, adding that the administration was determined to do all it could to keep the Soviet economy from expanding.

## Spanish Socialists seek early elections

MADRID (R) — Spain's main opposition Socialist Party Sunday called for an early general election, and said it would oppose any attempt to appoint a caretaker government without a poll.

Amid a flurry of political meetings at the weekend, the Socialist Party's policy-making body said the government was crippled by divisions and defections within the ruling Centrist Party which have wiped out its majority in parliament.

Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez told reporters this would make it difficult for the government to serve through the autumn. Elections are due by next April.

## PLO says U.S. ordered Israel to step up attacks

DAMASCUS (R) — A Palestinian leader Sunday accused the United States of ordering Israel to escalate its "aggression against Lebanon."

Yasser Abed Rabbo, an executive committee member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), told a press conference in Damascus that the U.S. had given the order to Israel to try to exert pressure on Arab foreign ministers due to hold talks on the situation in Lebanon in Taif next Wednesday.

Israel was trying to escalate its military operations in Lebanon to impose an American-Israeli solution to the Lebanese conflict, he added.

For the past four days, Israel has bombed Palestinian and Syrian

targets in besieged West Beirut and in eastern Lebanon.

Mr. Abed Rabbo, who is also head of the PLO's information department, said joint Palestinian, Syrian and leftist Lebanese forces in Lebanon were ready to confront any Israeli attack.

In a letter addressed to the international union of Arab labour federations, PLO leader Yasser Arafat urged Arab workers to take punitive measures against the U.S. and its interests in the region.

"Arab leaders are capable of taking punitive measures against the U.S. and its interests in the region and of punishing defeatist Arab countries collaborating with the Israeli invasion," Mr. Arafat added.

## Bashir Gemayel to run for presidency

BEIRUT (R) — The commander of Lebanon's right-wing Falangist militias, Bashir Gemayel, has declared himself a candidate for the presidency of the country.

President Elias Sarkis took office in September 1976 and, under Lebanese law, his successor must be elected by parliament before Sept. 23 this year. No date has yet been set for the elections.

Mr. Gemayel, 34, made his reputation as a militia leader in Lebanon's civil war in 1975-76 when the rightists fought an alliance of Lebanese leftists and Palestinians.

His men are now cooperating

with Israeli troops in besieging Palestinian forces and their leftist allies in the western sector of Beirut. Leftist leaders have already declared their strong opposition to his becoming president.

Mr. Gemayel made the announcement Saturday during a question and answer session broadcast by the rightist radio station Voice of Lebanon.

"I am a candidate for the presidency... this candidacy is not the basis for manoeuvring or bargaining and will not be withdrawn," he said.

Mr. Gemayel issued a warning

against any delay in holding the election.

"The election must take place as soon as possible to avoid any constitutional vacuum," he said.

Mr. Gemayel did not give details about his programme for the country. He said only that his aim was to establish a strong government and to remove all foreign armed forces—chiefly the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Syrian army and the Israeli army—from Lebanese territory.

He said that if this were achieved all Lebanon's militia groups including his own could be dissolved.

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BRUNO & GHADA



# Shultz: Reading up on the Mideast

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Following are excerpts from the Middle East from Secretary of State George Shultz's testimony during his confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 13:

**The chairman, sen. Charles Percy of Illinois:**

First, because you have put such high emphasis on the Middle East and have indicated quite rightly that the world is looking to the United States for leadership to resolve this dilemma, would you say that this is certainly one of the highest priorities and will be one of the highest priorities in the Reagan administration and in your term as secretary of state to resolve that problem and bring peace to that area?

**Shultz:** Yes, it certainly must receive very high priority attention. The chairman: The president has indicated that he is considering the introduction of American troops, up to 1,000 troops into Lebanon in order to facilitate the withdrawal of PLO combatants and to assist the Lebanese government to reassert its authority over Beirut. He has put a limitation of 30 days on those troops being there.

How long do you believe it will take to remove the PLO from Beirut, and where are they most likely to go?

**Answer:** It remains to be seen how long it will take. The 30-day estimate is one that I have seen, and that seems like a reasonable estimate. Obviously it depends somewhat on whether they move by sea or by land and where they go. One of the problems right now, as I have followed these events — and I say to the committee I have not been in the decision loop but I have been trying to get up to speed and hear what is going on — but one of the problems is that it is not certain where the PLO will go. No country seems too anxious to have the PLO fighters in their country, and I would have to conclude there is a message there. But as yet, that, as I understand it, is one of the unresolved issues.

**Chairman:** I look upon Syria as probably the most likely place.

Is Syria an acceptable location so far as most of the parties are concerned who are deeply involved in this?

**Answer:** Yes, I believe so, although Syria has lately expressed some reservations, I gather.

**Chairman:** I was encouraged, in contrast with a previous visit to Lebanon, on my most recent trip to Lebanon, that there has been a degree of reconciliation between Christian and Muslim forces there.

Is the Lebanese army, in your judgment, going to be capable of reasserting authority over East and West Beirut, and have the local Christian and Muslim militias agreed to the deployment of American and Lebanese troops? In other words, have we received any official request from the government of Lebanon, which I thought would be a necessary condition before we considered sending forces there.

**Answer:** Well, I understand we have, but for this purpose of evacuating the PLO fighters from Beirut. That is the purpose, as I understand it, of any use of U.S. forces, along with forces of other countries.

**Chairman:** There has been some public discussion that the administration may consider using section 4 (A) (2) of the War Powers Act rather than 4(A)(1). The difference would mean that there would be no time limitation placed on troops going there.

I have expressed my personal judgment that it would be best. A majority of this committee meeting Monday with secretary Shultz expressed themselves as feeling that it would be best to do it under the provision that would require a time limitation.

Do you have any idea whether the administration has yet made a determination under what provision the troops will be sent, if in fact, they are sent to Lebanon?

**Answer:** Well, I believe, that is a question the president will have to resolve when and if he makes the decision to use our troops for that purpose, and there has been a good amount of discussion of the distinction between these cases, and he is certainly well aware and wants to be aware of the views of the committee.

But it is his decision to make, and in the light of the circumstances at the time, I am sure he will make the appropriate decision.

**Chairman:** The War Powers Act does call for consultation.

**Answer:** Yes, indeed.

**Chairman:** And we are very grateful that we will have that consultation this afternoon with the president.

The president is required by law to promptly report to the Congress whether American law concerning the use of American weapons has been violated by any country in its use of those weapons. The question now is certainly pertinent as to whether or not — and many senators and members of this committee have put that question directly to the administration over the past months now, as to whether or not Israel has violated the law in its invasion of Lebanon.

Can you give the committee some idea as to when we can expect to receive that report from the administration? I had an informal opinion that it may be up this week.

**Answer:** Well, I know that the subject is being worked on. Again, I have not been in the decision loop. I can assure you, Mr. chairman, that if I am confirmed and become secretary of state, that I will work promptly on that.

**Chairman:** Thank you very much.

When Prime Minister Menachem Begin was here, both in a private meeting with him and then in the meeting with other senators, we asked the question about the use of cluster bombs against civilian personnel.

Prime Minister Begin expressed the use of such a weapon against personnel as abhorrent to him. We requested a prompt report from him as to whether in fact they had been used, and if so, why and under what circumstances.

I understand the administration has made such a request. The request is several weeks old now.

Has the administration received a report from Israel on this, and if not, what are we doing to see that we get a report, and what can you tell this committee about such usage?

**Answer:** Well obviously it is a very important problem and connected to the tragedy of Lebanon. As I understand it, the understanding has to do with the use of cluster bombs in areas where civilians might be affected, even though there might be a military objective there. That is my understanding of the way the understanding is set up.

I know that there is evidence being collected and reviewed, and again, just what the status of that exactly is I cannot say, but I can say that I will look into that diligently if I become secretary of state.

**Sen. Joseph Biden (Democrat, Delaware):** Let me ask you just one question with regard to Beirut, and I compliment you on your statement with regard to your recusing yourself and divesting yourself of interest, et cetera. Are you going to go back to Beirut?

**Answer:** I have no plan. I have no invitation to go anywhere, no plan to go anywhere. I have not given any thought to what I will do. And the only more or less commitment I have is to go back to Stanford, and at that point I will be, assuming I can hang in there, just about at retirement age.

**Biden:** Would you be willing to commit not to go back to Beirut? And before you answer, let me tell you why I ask. You are going to receive a number of questions from my colleagues here, who have done a lot of research on Beirut and its relationship with the Arab World, and everyone is fully aware of the Saudi policy, among others, with regard to with whom they deal if they deal with the Israelis.

Some are going to suggest to you that if, in fact, you were required to take a position in the interest of the United States of America that was viewed as very supportive of Israel and against the interest of Saudi Arabia, that you might very well be reluctant to do so because you would know that would prevent you from ever being able to reassess a position at Beirut.

**Answer:** Oh, no. I do not have any such concern in my mind at all. In the first place, I think, even though I was part-time at Stanford, I am on tenure. So I have a job. Any time you want to get rid of me, I have a job. Sen. Hayakawa used to be a college president, and as he knows, people on tenure are tough. And that is my situation. I also am fortunate to have accumulated enough assets so that if I choose to sit around for a while, I am not going to starve. So I have a free hand.

**Sen. John Glenn (Democrat, Ohio):** Do you favour sending the Marines into Lebanon?

**Answer:** I favour the use of U.S. forces if it can be done properly and safely in order to resolve the problem we see in Beirut. If we can remove the PLO fighters from Beirut peacefully, get them somewhere else, and avoid an explosion in Beirut, we will have accomplished something very important for the long-run cause

of peace, and we will have avoided a tremendous amount of bloodshed.

So if we can do that properly and in conjunction with the forces of another country which I think shows that it is not just us, I would favour doing that, yes, sir.

**Glen:** Well, you used the word "safely." I would submit that if it can be done safely, we do not need the Marines. And if it cannot be done safely, then we are going to be attending some funerals over in Arlington with Marines coming back in body bags one of these days, one or the other.

**Answer:** Well, we certainly do not want that. But I do not agree with you. I think that on our streets, if there are some police, it helps safety. It is not a question of saying if things are safe, we do not need the police, and if they are not safe, we cannot use them. I think the presence of people who are capable of maintaining peace contributes to it.

**Glen:** Well, that is a combat situation there. And it would seem to me that if we have the agreement that really makes it safe for Americans to be there and go right smack dab in the middle of West Beirut, if it is safe enough for that, then what we need over there are some people with clipboards checking the people out by name and not a combat force.

The implication of a combat force is it will be used, and it might be used whoever breaks the peace, whether it is the PLO whether it is the Israelis or whatever. If we are there with a combat force, it is not a ceremonial function like the Sinai is basically. And it disturbs me very much that that is the position we might be putting a substantial number of Americans into. And we can expect to take casualties. If we do not, then it should not be that type force that goes in there, it seems to me.

Let me ask. I have been unable to get from anybody in the State Department any idea of the long-term settlement we are trying to get out of the leverage that we have right now. We have leverage in there now, and if Lebanon wants us in, are we asking them to return to, say, agree to the Camp David accords? The PLO wants us in. Are we asking them to cease terrorism and make some agreement or other?

The Arab nations want us in. Are we asking them to recognise Israel and perhaps exchange ambassadors? Israel wants us in so they can withdraw. They are a little less vocal about it. But are we pushing them to get the West Bank on as part of the autonomy talks so we can get that going again?

In other words, I have been unable to get a handle from anyone in the administration about this. We are using the leverage that we happen to have right now because all parties want us to come in. And what are we planning in the way of a long-term solution to this thing that could come out of this leverage that we have right now and which will not last forever?

**Answer:** Senator, I agree completely with you that this is a moment when, for reasons that are tragic in many ways, it is nevertheless a moment when there is a chance to establish a peaceful Lebanon, and there may be a chance for a breakthrough in other aspects of Middle East developments.

And it seems to me that we should be working hard on that as a matter of urgent short-term implementation of a long-term programme. I agree with that.

Now, having said that, I would have to say I do not have in my mind some plan, and I do not think that you really succeeded in a negotiation by having a preconceived idea of what everybody should accept. I think you have to work at it.

I said in my statement that I do believe that for it to succeed there has to be Palestinian representation in this picture so that the Palestinians feel that whatever outcome emerges is something in which they have had a part. That representation has to be legitimate in their eyes.

**Glen:** But would you include talking to the PLO as representatives of the Palestinian people?

**Answer:** If the PLO acknowledges Israel and its right to exist and the U.N. resolutions that have been passed on this subject, 242 and 338, then that is something to consider. And the president, I believe, has said that under those circumstances, and particularly if they get off the guerrilla kick, they are one voice of the Palestinian people. Whether they are "the" voice is another question.

Personally, I hate to see people who have been elected mayors on the West Bank or who perhaps

have been appointed but apparently have some degree of legitimacy in the eyes of the residents of those towns removed from office, because you are just removing people who have a certain level of legitimacy. You never get legitimacy by appointing somebody to a post and specifying that they will do the representing.

**Glen:** My time is up. But I hope when you are over there in the job, confirmed in a few days, that one of your top priorities will be using that leverage we have right now and which will be a fleeting thing to get some of the long-term aspects of this thing settled that I think are being overlooked right now.

**Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (Republican, Kansas):** Because it hasn't been raised yet, I would like to ask you about a report I heard on the news this morning which I found very troubling; and that is the purported amassing of troops on the Iranian border prepared, evidently, for a major attack on Iraq.

Could you share with us some information regarding that, and if indeed this is an imminent increased assault, an attack on Iraq, how do you see this affecting our negotiations regarding the conflict in Lebanon?

**Answer:** Well, I don't know what the intentions of the Iranians are. From what I have seen, it is a fact that there are troop concentrations there, and we can all read the statements made. I would not want to predict what will happen, but it is obviously a potentially explosive situation.

From the standpoint of the United States, I believe it is unfortunate. Perhaps that is not a strong enough word. It is not at all desirable that we have a situation where one country is invading another, just as I think it was unfortunate when it was the other way around. So our stake, I think, is in the sanctity of international borders. That is what we should

stand for there.

It is worth nothing that we do not have diplomatic relationships with either Iran or Iraq, although we do have a few people in Iraq. So I think that suggests that we are not the most influential country with those two countries.

**Kassebaum:** Do you see other nations getting involved?

**Answer:** I would hope not, although those events are of great concern to other countries in the Gulf and in that region. While there is a tendency to focus on the Arab-Israeli dimension of problems in the Middle East, this reminds us that there are many other problems and concerns that some of our Arab friends have other than their conflict with Israel.

**Sen. Paul Tsongas (Democrat, Massachusetts):** You were pictured recently playing golf in western Massachusetts where you have a summer home, so let me pursue the golf analogy with you, if I might.

In Evans' and Novak's column of Monday, an administration official signalled distress over what he referred to as "Begin treating Reagan as his caddy." Now, let me raise two particular issues. Are you opposed to the Israelis going into West Beirut?

**Answer:** Yes, I think that would be an unfortunate thing and I hope that can be avoided by just the negotiations that are going on.

**Tsongas:** Is the administration opposed to the Israelis going into West Beirut?

**Answer:** As I understand it, I am not part of the administration. I am not here speaking for the administration. But I believe that is the case.

**Tsongas:** And if they do go into West Beirut and they say, "so what?" — your response would be?

**Answer:** Well, there are various things that I think the secretary of state is required to send to the Congress having to do with the use of weapons by any country that we provide with weapons, and as I understand it and Sen. Percy brought out, there is a report due you that hasn't come yet, and that is something I will have to pay attention to when I get in office, if I do.

**Tsongas:** If Israel were to go into West Beirut, will they pay a cost in terms of their relationship with the United States?

**Answer:** I think that the problem, I am sure as much as a problem for Israel as for anybody else, is that there are many civilians involved, and the problem escalates very rapidly when you go into a big city. It is bad enough in the countryside, but when you go into a big city, the non-combatant casualties mount up very, very rapidly. So I think that the sense that there is around the world and that I personally feel is that the number of people who have lost their lives or who have been wounded or displaced, you cannot help but react to that, and I am sure that people do in Israel as well. They don't want to do it. I don't imagine.

**Tsongas:** Has President Reagan called any Israeli leader in the last week or so to indicate his opposition to Israel's going into West Beirut? do you know?

**Answer:** I know there have been some diplomatic exchanges. As I have said here, I am not part of the decision loop at this point and I am aware of some things that are going on but I am not necessarily fully posted. I have tried to be. I have a stack of books that have been provided me to read on all of these subjects that we are talking about here, and I have been really concentrating my attention on trying to get up to speed and get

somewhere near where you people already are. That is where my attention has been.

**Tsongas:** When Prime Minister Begin has his now-famous session with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and others, after a rather rough going between the parties he said, "I have met with the president and I have his support," or something very close to that. He certainly walked away with an impression from his meeting with President Reagan that he did indeed have his support. The president did not raise the issue of cluster bombs, he did not raise the issue of the use of defensive weapons offensively, et cetera.

Do you think that was a wise approach by the president, not to raise nettlesome issues?

**Answer:** I don't know that that is correct — that the interpretation you have given is a proper representation of the meeting, if I, in my reading of this, am registering on the right meeting. But I am not in a position to make any statement about that meeting.

I do know that the administration opposed the movement of Israeli forces into Lebanon. The administration has voted in the United Nations for a cease fire and withdrawal. So I think the position is formally clear enough.

**Tsongas:** Prime Minister Begin also said when he met with us, and this is now in regard to the West Bank settlements, he said: President Carter used to tell me that the settlements were illegal and an obstacle to peace; President Reagan tells me that they are neither.

**Answer:** What President Reagan has said, I believe, is that they are not illegal. As I look at the situation, and I am just speaking for myself here, I cannot feel that those settlements in the volume that they have taken place, and we have no statement from Israel that

they have reached their conclusion. I don't think that is constructive in the effort to bring about some sense of identity for the Palestinians.

It is not, I suppose, even particularly the number of people involved in the settlements, but as I understand it, there is some 30 per cent of the land used by them and other aspects of Israel's work in that area, and some 40 per cent of the water, water being of central importance. And if we are going to meet the problems of the Palestinians, certainly the West Bank and Gaza are going to be a part of the terrain on which that is going to be done. So that is just my opinion about it.

**Tsongas:** But I don't understand who in the administration is going to be tough enough to tell the Israelis that there has to be some change in their policy in the West Bank. Sharon clearly has no intention of living up to the Camp David accords. Your president tells them what they are doing is not illegal. Who in the administration is going to reject the caddy relationship that now exists? Is it going to be you?

**Answer:** I have made an effort here in my opening statement and in my comments to be as candid as I can and direct as I can about my own feelings, in part because people have raised questions about my capacity to be objective in this case, so I have wanted you to know what I think going in.

**Tsongas:** I am more concerned what you are going to think coming out.

**Answer:** I am sure that any efforts in this arena are going to benefit from and be in part a reflection of the kind of support that they can command in this committee and the Congress and throughout the country, so your own attitudes are very interesting to me. And I take it by implication you have laid them out here. You question those settlements. Am I correct in inferring that?

**Tsongas:** You certainly are.

**Answer:** Okay.

**Tsongas:** I think what is going to happen in the Middle East, especially if they go into West Beirut, is going to spawn a generation of terrorists. I think it is going to hurt the United States. I think it is going to hurt Israel. I think it is going to hurt everybody in the process except the Soviets.

You, when you met with me, were very clear of the need to take a tough, firm stand vis-a-vis the Soviets. I am asking that you take the same, I think, rather strong stand with our friends to tell them that certain things are not in our interest and not in their interest. I think we will all be better served.

I think that if one is truly loyal to Israel, one has an obligation to indicate that there are excesses. It is a lot easier not to say that. I can tell you, having been outspoken the last month or so. But I think that is the higher responsibility: not to simply acquiesce to everything that is being done by any foreign leader. We don't do that with anybody else, we should not do it with Israel.

Would you care to comment on that?

**Answer:** Yes, I would like to make a comment on that because it seems to me that we also must place an emphasis on the positive possibilities and on the benefits of peace, and they are immense. It can be a much better world over there if a reasonable settlement of these issues can be worked out, not simply a lessening of the burden of armaments but a far better use of water, which is so critical in that area and which can only really succeed if it is a kind of joint enterprise.

I had two experiences that have affected me deeply in my estimate of the underlying feelings in Israel. One happened to me when I was dean at the University of Chicago. We had a student there that my wife and I saw a fair amount of because we typically gave a little party at the end of each quarter for the students who were on the so-called dean's list, the people who did the best, and there was a young man, and his wife came with him, of course, who was always on that list.

His name was Joseph Levy. He was an Israeli studying there. He was to me not only an extraordinary student but a wonderful person with such promise. The 1967 war came along and he was gone like a shot. He left and went back, and it was almost as though only a moment passed when we got word that he had been killed. I will never forget it. I feel emotional about it right now. He was such a wonderful person.

So I look at statistics, and I brought some statistics along about the casualties, but to me statistics are one thing, but it comes down to a human being, an individual, in this case a very wonderful one.

The other instance had to do with the trip that my wife and I took with the Shapirus. By chance, because the trip was scheduled some months in advance, we happened to go through that area shortly after President Sadat's first visit to Jerusalem but before anything else had happened, so of course there was a sense of excitement about it.

And I suppose the thing that I recall the most vividly in Israel was the numerous occasions when we were invited to homes or parties of one kind or another where we were sitting around with families, and the sense that you got, particularly from the women, that there was a sudden shift in the whole psychology: that we had lived with the idea that war was inevitable, that there wasn't any other way, and all of a sudden with President Sadat's suddenly peace, if not probable, was at least possible. You could see it, the tremendous impact that that had.

So all of this is simply to get around to the idea that obviously you urge tough talk and so on and so forth, and no doubt there is a great deal in what you say, but I believe that there is, in that troubled part of the world, a yearning for peace that is very deep, and a recognition of how much better off we will all be and they will be if we can attain a peace.

I say that fully cognisant of how difficult it is and how many issues there are and so on, but the objective is so important and so beneficial that I think, as the chairman suggested in the beginning, it is certainly worth our best shot.

**Tsongas:** Let me say that there are a lot of Joseph Levys in that part of the world whose lives will hang in the balance in terms of how well you do your job. In that respect, we support you and you have our assurances. I hope that the vacuum in the leadership that I perceive will be quickly filled when you are confirmed.

**Chairman:** Thank you very much, Sen. Tsongas. I know that we do sometimes tend to get into statistics, but I would like to report that Ambassador Moshe Arens from Israel, when he appeared and met with us recently spoke of deep feeling of the 300 Israeli soldiers whose lives have been lost. The Lebanese ambassador from the United Nations met with us the next day and spoke with deep mourning and feeling about 10,000 noncombatant lives that at that time had been lost, updated now to 14,000. The 10,000 we have confirmed as an accurate figure. The 14,000 we have not yet caught up with, but we are looking at it.

I did at the time, on the point of the settlements, say to Prime Minister Begin when he was here that both Sen. Javits and I strongly supported a unilateral statement, an unequivocal pledge by Israel that would be dramatic, now, that we will not any further settlements made in the West Bank, in Gaza, so long as those full autonomy talks are going on, and to get them under way, to find some resolution, as you have said many times, to the Palestinian problem which must be solved.

Sen. Christopher Dodd (Democrat, Connecticut): I came back last night with Sen. Levin of Michigan from the Middle East. We spent several days in Lebanon and in Israel and I will tell you, which you are probably already aware of anyway, there is a sense of optimism about your nomination; a lot of questions about it, I might add, as well. The people are very interested in your views on that part of the world, and I would like just for a second or so to share just some general observations and then raise a couple of questions, if I can.

I realise that you are sitting here today as a private citizen, a nominee, but still a private citizen, and therefore it is difficult for you to express administration views, and I respect that. I think it would be educational and beneficial for all of us if we might try to extract some personal views, as well, as you are about to assume the official capacity of secretary of state.

First of all, let me just mention to you, Mr. secretary, if I can, that one of the things that has disturbed me — and I will have to admit ignorance on this as well — having visited Lebanon for several days, that one of the things that struck me is in all of this we have heard great discussions, numerous questions raised about our interests, obviously, as they are affected by the events of the last month of so, numerous questions

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**Chairman:** Thank



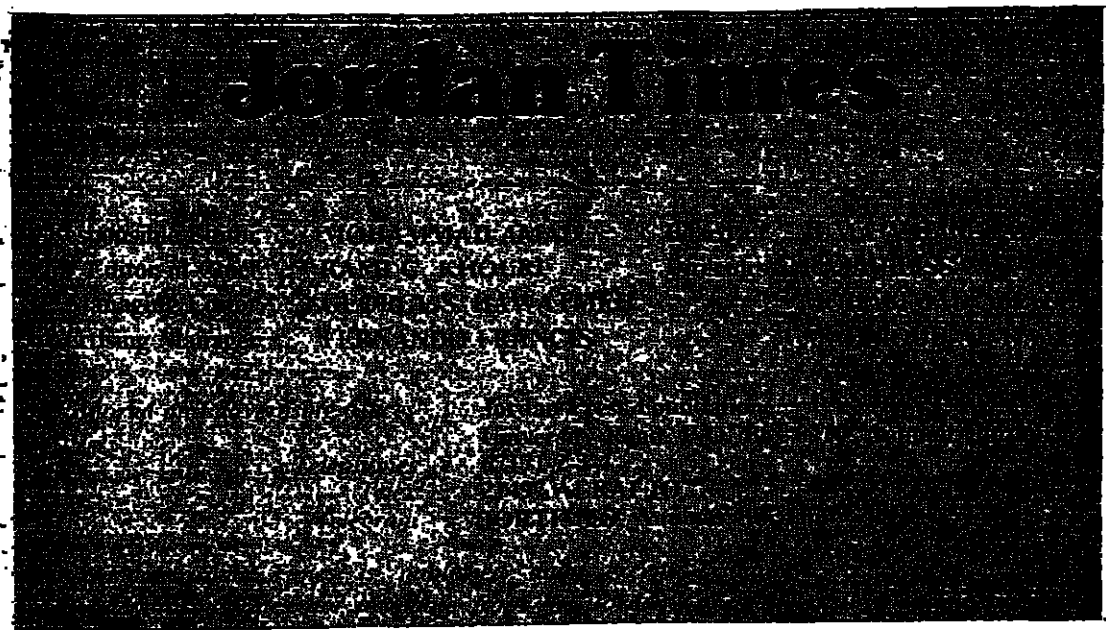
## Disastrous car smash kills 3, injures many

**Holiday Inn**  
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The Action Is*





## Too early for optimism

IN AN interview with the Beirut weekly Monday Morning, Hani Al Hassan, a close adviser to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), leader Yasser Arafat, praised what he saw as a shift in U.S. policy on the Middle East.

If there is really a shift in the U.S. policy towards the Middle East, Mr. Hassan can perhaps be more aware of it. But signs are that the heralded shift is no more than a new political vacuum in Washington which could create some positive change if properly filled.

It is hard to question the integrity of new Secretary of State George Shultz. And it may be as hard to question, in theory at least, his commitment to an Arab-Israeli peace based on the rights of all peoples in the Middle East to independence and self-determination. Yet, and judging by past experiences, the absence of determination on the part of the Reagan administration to put an end

to its "caddy" relationship with the Israeli government of Menachem Begin could still make a bad situation worse, even with Mr. Shultz on board. Of course Mr. Hassan, the PLO and most Arabs would welcome a positive change in Washington's political attitudes towards the Middle East, but no one should be under the illusion that such a change can come overnight.

The problem has been there for a long time now, and it is high time America proved its even-handedness in the conflict as a respectable and neutral superpower. If the U.S. does not act quickly now to effect the change, it is doubtful that it will ever be done.

We will only share Mr. Hassan's optimism when, all said and done, the U.S. presents us with a better spectacle of what it sees in the Middle East; and only when it takes action to restrain its mad client state Israel.

## RED & BLACK

# Inflation must not be cured by local therapy

By Jawad Ahmad

BEFORE ANY researcher jumps into any conclusion about the relation between variables, he must support his conclusions with convincing evidence. Even evidence to the contrary must be studied with care, for that minor contrary could prove to be the exception which makes the rule.

It is now said that inflation is considered by most countries to be "enemy number one" of economic policy. It had now been acknowledged by economists that the recent inflationary cycle 1979-82 (with few months of adjustment here and there) has been mainly caused by inefficiency.

On other words, policy-makers are looking inwards for remedies of this ailment. It is a recognition of the fact that certain organisational shifts should be made. The indulgence in projection and blaming others have subsided.

Inflation is not primarily caused by oil. If so, then countries, after a while, should suffer from almost the same rate of inflation. And inflation is not, for the same reasons, a purely monetary ill-management. Surely inflation is accompanied with monetary expansion, but headache is also a symptom of many health problems. It is proposed here,

that countries which have been performing well as indicated by their basic indicators, are the ones which have succeeded more than others in controlling inflation.

Let me give specific layman examples. A look at the economic indicators of main industrialised countries, one sees that they may be ranked as follows in a descending order: First, Japan; second, W. Germany; third, United States; fourth, Canada, fifth, United Kingdom; sixth, France; and seventh, Italy. Their rates of inflation during the year ending September 1981 were 3.9%, 6.5%, 11%, 12.5%,

11.4%, 13.9% and 18.6%. With the exception of Canada and the United Kingdom one notices a clear-cut inverse relation between inflation and economic performance.

A comparison between rates of inflation in these seven big industrial countries and the non-oil developing countries strengthens the proposition. While the overall average of inflation in the big seven was 10.8 per cent in the year ending September 1981, that rate was 28.1 per cent for non-oil developing countries.

Over time comparisons also demonstrate similar trends which add further support for

the thesis. In Turkey for instance, the average rate of growth in the years 1979 and 1980 was almost nil, while the rate of inflation was 100 per cent. In the year 1981 growth rate jumped to 4.5 per cent while inflation dropped to 35 per cent. The estimated figures for 1982 are 5.5 per cent growth and 25 per cent inflation.

Thus one may conclude, given the evidence above, that inflation is a question of economic management at large. Inflation is a problem and a symptom. To cure it, one must not use local therapy.

## U.N.'s failure in Gulf, Falklands, Lebanon and disarmament marks a 1982 depressing record

# Many problems and resolutions, but no solutions at U.N.

## FEATURE

By Michael Littlejohns

UNITED NATIONS — In a flurry of meetings, the United Nations has tackled a string of problems and crises this year, including the Gulf war, the Falklands and disarmament, yet it has little to show for its efforts.

A special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament is the latest example in a depressing record of low achievement. It began with high hopes and ended on July 10 in discord and recrimination, after five weeks of intense activity. Assembly President Ismat T. Kittani of Iraq told members they had

nothing to be proud of. Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar said he was personally frustrated.

U.N. delegates have busied themselves in 1982 at five separate General Assembly sessions, over 60 Security Council meetings and many meetings of lesser bodies. On September 21, the General Assembly begins its new regular session, a three-monthly event for which an agenda of a record 131 items is already published. Diplomats say that unless the international political climate improves, few positive results can be expected once again.

At the recent session on disarmament, the U.N. lived up to its reputation for being a microcosm, reflecting the world's pressures. Australian delegate David Sadleir

said the session was a casualty of badly shaken international confidence. Mr. Kittani made the same point. While commending members' energy and effort, he blamed their inability to reach consensus on "the sad state of the world in which we live".

They would be ignoring reality, he said, if they failed to note that the session met at one of the most disturbing times in international relations, when mistrust, conflict, a growing sense of insecurity and resort to force prevailed. He mentioned no particular event, but while the 157 member states tried in vain to produce a comprehensive programme to halt the arms race, several of them were holding their own wars, including those in Lebanon and the South Atlantic.

The U.N. president's own country, Iraq, was still engaged in a war with Iran which began almost two years ago. The Iraqi-Iranian conflict is one of the questions that the Security Council wrestled with in a half-year marked by more meetings than the council held in all of 1981. Nothing has been solved, despite the many resolutions.

### Resolutions go unheeded

Israel refused to pull its troops

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, whom Mr. Perez De Cuellar succeeded, issued ritual criticisms of Israel almost every time it used military force. The new man believes it best to be sparing in comment about member states' actions.

### Promising Namibia case

He has followed that policy in his dealings with South Africa.

If the U.N.'s performance fell far short of the goals set for it when the organisation was created out of the ashes of World War II, many delegates feel at least that the new secretary-general has helped to enhance its credibility.

out of Lebanon at the Council's behest. A mandatory resolution demanding that Argentine forces withdraw from the Falkland Islands went unheeded. British troops ejected the invaders.

If the U.N.'s performance fell far short of the goals set for it when the organisation was created out of the ashes of World War II, many delegates feel at least that the new secretary-general has helped to enhance its credibility. His first major effort in personal diplomacy, over the Falklands, came tantalisingly close to success. It was thwarted by Argentine stubbornness, according to the British, and British intransigence, according to the Argentines.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar, who is from Peru, a country which strongly supported Argentina in the dispute over sovereignty of the islands, blamed neither side for the failure. Both commended him for his objectivity throughout the diplomatic exercise. He has tried to be impartial also in Middle East affairs, although aware that the overwhelming majority of members strongly disapprove of Israeli policy. Many are aghast at what they consider Israel's excessive brutality in its drive to get the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) out of Lebanon.

which Mr. Waldheim often rebuked for its failure to turn over Namibia (South West Africa) to U.N. control, and for its treatment of black, Asian and mixed-race citizens.

The South African government, seeming to have recognised the signals, has been more responsive than hitherto and a Namibia settlement plan approved by the Security Council is again on the "front burner", as a high official put it. Some diplomats said there is real hope that the sprawling territory now is on the way to independence and that it could happen next year.

The U.N. yesterday published as a Security Council document principles for a settlement of the Namibia question said to have been agreed by five Western "contact" countries, South Africa and Namibia's guerrilla leaders. Plans are ready for a big U.N. peacekeeping and administrative operation in the territory, leading up to U.N.-supervised election. It has been said of the U.N. that it is good at producing resolutions but lamentable at finding solutions. If the Namibia problem yields to negotiations under a U.N. umbrella, diplomats say it will be a long-overdue success for the world body and, hopefully, a forerunner of better times.

## What this history proves

The following are excerpts from an article by George Ball, former U.S. undersecretary of state, published on July 17 in the Baltimore Sun.

...Even though the U.S. is supplying Israel with economic and military assistance at a rate roughly equivalent to \$3,500 to \$4,000 a year, for every Israeli family of five, Israel continues to take the U.S. by surprise with actions carefully timed to catch America off balance, using U.S. weaponry for adventures that undercut this country's vital interests.

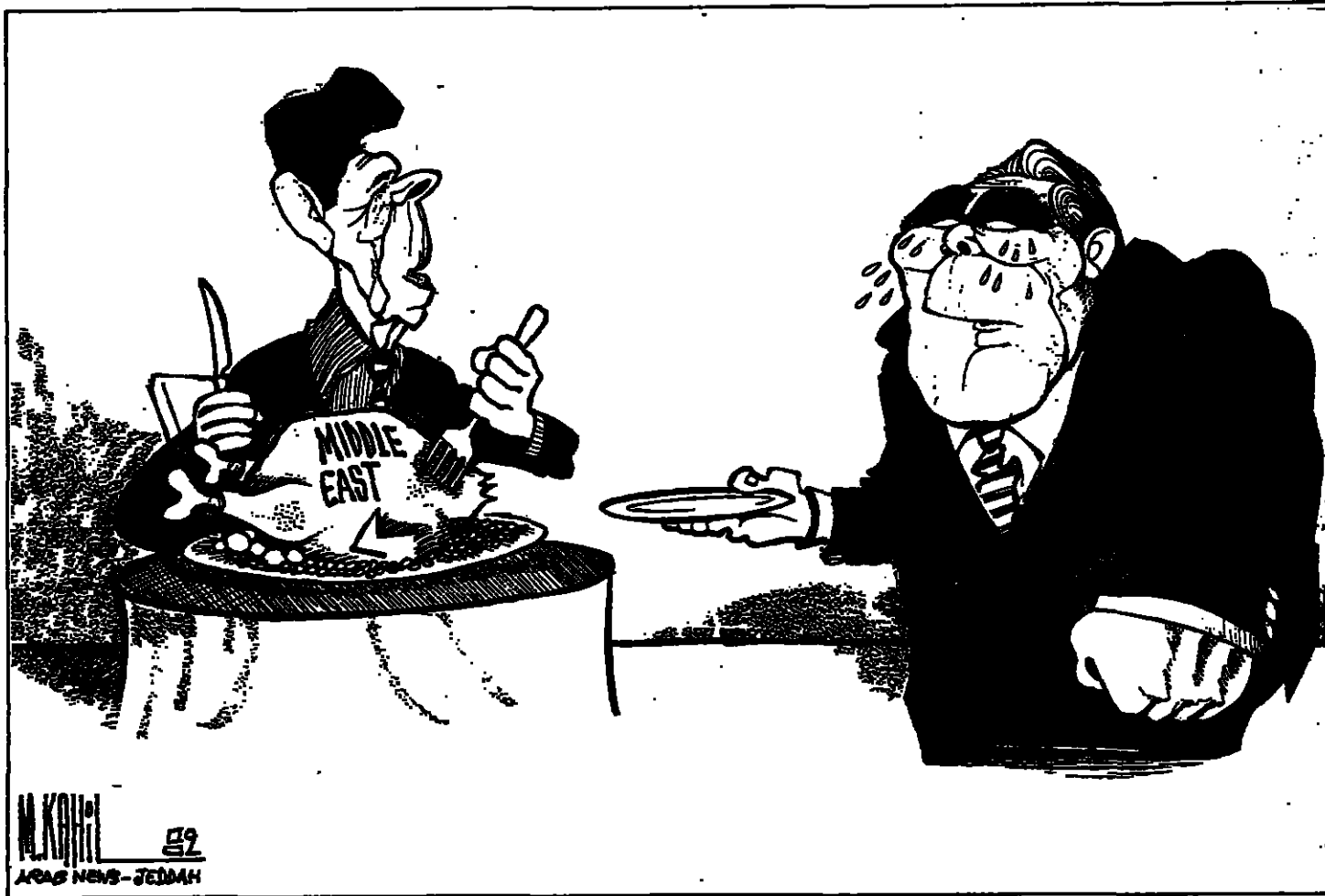
To believe that the decimation of the PLO's leadership in Lebanon will pave the way for peace is pure wishful thinking. Making martyrs on a massive scale, as the Israeli army and air force have been doing, will never kill the spirit of the Palestinians: it will lead instead to more bitter resistance and greater violence.

Instead of contributing to a solution of the festering Palestinian issue, which is the heart of the Arab-Israeli dispute, the devastation of Lebanon cannot help but spread the radicalisation of young Palestinians. Indeed, it will make

it all but impossible to find Palestinian "Uncle Toms" with whom workable autonomy arrangements could be developed on anything like the plan on which Mr. Begin now insists and which amounts to little more than an Israeli version of apartheid.

What the cynical advocates of realpolitik ignore when they applaud the invasion of Lebanon is that America's most valuable asset is the world's belief in the U.S. as a nation committed to justice and humanity. Now the U.S. has let its reputation be seriously compromised by permitting U.S. planes, tanks and guns to be used to kill an estimated 10,000 innocent civilians and wound perhaps twice that many.

What this history proves is that there cannot be a healthy relationship between two countries when one engages in repeated deceptions of the other and pursues its own objectives in disregard of the other's interests...



## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

**MAIN CHANNEL**

- 17:30 ..... Koran
- 17:50 ..... Cartoons
- 18:10 ..... Children's Programme
- 18:30 ..... Children's Programme
- 19:20 ..... Programme Review
- 19:30 ..... Health & Life
- 20:00 ..... News in Arabic
- 20:30 ..... Arabic Series
- 21:30 ..... Documentary
- 22:15 ..... Varieties

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**

- 18:00 ..... French Programme
- 19:30 ..... News in French
- 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew
- 20:30 ..... Comedy: Terry & June
- 21:00 ..... One Hundred Great Paintings
- 21:10 ..... Play of the Week
- 22:00 ..... News in English
- 22:15 ..... Wolcott

**RADIO JORDAN**

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

- 07:10 ..... Morning Show
- 10:00 ..... News Summary
- 10:05 ..... Morning Show
- 12:00 ..... News Summary
- 12:05 ..... Pop Session
- 13:00 ..... News Summary
- 13:05 ..... Pop Session
- 14:00 ..... News Bulletin
- 14:10 ..... Instruments
- 14:30 ..... Picnic Time
- 15:00 ..... Concert Hour
- 16:00 ..... News Summary
- 16:05 ..... Instruments
- 17:00 ..... 25 Years of Rock
- 18:00 ..... News Summary
- 18:05 ..... Sports Round-up, In Concert
- 19:00 ..... Newsdesk
- 19:30 ..... Date with a Star
- 20:30 ..... Evening Show
- 21:00 ..... News Summary
- 21:05 ..... News Headlines
- 22:00 ..... Sign Off

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**

639, 720, 1413 KHz.

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Wide Saragosa Sea 06:45 Words 06:50 Paperback Choice 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:20 24 Hours, News Summary 07:30 Two's Company 07:45 The Pioneers

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Off the Record 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 My Music 08:00 World News 08:05 Reflections 08:15 Pioneers Choice 08:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News: British Press Review 11:15 Words 11:30 Goods Books 11:35 Interlude 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 The Hobbit 12:30 The Modern English Novel 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 Keynote 13:30 Conductor's Gallery 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Brain of Britain 14:30 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Country Style 15:45 Anatomy of Class 16:15 The Dragon and the Bear 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 My Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Paperback Choice 19:15 Sherlock Holmes 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:05 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Off the Record 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Pioneers Choice 22:00 World News 22:05 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 Newsweek U.K. 23:15 World Service Short Story 23:30 Jazz for the Aspiring 24:00 World News 00:05 The World Today 00:23 Paperback Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Roundup 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Classical Record Review 01:30 Brain of Britain 1982

### VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, Actualities, News Summary 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: American, Science, Literature, Letters 18:00 Special English News 18:05 Special English Science and Technology Report 18:15 Feature: This is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Delineate 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology 20:15 This is America 20:30 Music USA: Standards 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Magazine Show 22:00 Special English News 22:10 Science and Technology 22:15 Music USA: Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report: News Newsmakers' Voices, Correspondents' Reports, Analysis

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 7309  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 42203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 63195  
Huacina Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries, a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muzazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30138.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphian Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, English Circle. Tel. 815261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.  
De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66428.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

### PRAYER TIMES

05:07 ..... Fajr  
06:44 ..... (Sunrise) Shoray  
11:42 ..... Dhahar  
15:23 ..... 'Asr  
18:40 ..... Maghreb  
20:17 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

07:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:05 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
11:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
11:15 ..... Moscow (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Tripoli (LA)  
12:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
13:30 ..... New York (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Medina (Saudi)  
13:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Belgrade, Athens (RJ)  
17:00 ..... Paris (AF)  
17:10 ..... London (BA)  
17:30 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
17:45 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Paris (AF)  
18:50 ..... London (BA)  
19:10 ..... Amsterdam (KLM)  
20:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
20:40 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
00:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
01:10 ..... Cairo (EA)

### DEPARTURES

05:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:00 ..... Athens, Belgrade (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
11:00 ..... Amsterdam (KLM)  
11:15 ..... Athens (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
12:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
12:15 ..... Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
15:10 ..... Tripoli (LA)  
16:15 ..... Moscow (RJ)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds

Belgian franc	75.57	76
Dutch guilder	130.37	131.1
Egyptian guinea	350.37	353
French franc	51.77	52
Irqi dinar	562.67	572.3
Italian lire (for 100)	25.77	25.9
Japanese yen (for 100)	139.27	140
Kuwaiti dinar	1225.67	1228.5
Lebanese lira	68.57	69.6
Omani rial	1014.67	1018.3
Qatari riyal	96.47	96.8
Saudi riyal	101.37	101.7
Swedish crown	58.77	58.3
Swiss franc	169.27	170.2
Syrian lira	60.77	61.5
UAE dirham	95.77	96.1
U.K. sterling pound	616.37	620
U.S. dollar	3357	3357
W. German mark	143.97	144.8

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Summer weather and northwesterly moderate wind. In Agaba, northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman ..... 19/30  
Agaba ..... 25/39  
Deserts ..... 20/35  
Jordan Valley ..... 23/37

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 30, Agaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 33 per cent, Agaba 20 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111  
Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khaldun Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42681-4  
Aldhi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Malina, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 64171-4  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 67158  
Al-Munshar, J. Hussein ..... 67127-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 65292  
Al-Ahl, Abdali ..... 64164  
Italian, Al-Muhajirah ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marks ..... 91611

### NIGHT DUTY

Dr. Munir Ahmad Wardah (Ashrafieh) ..... 91256  
Dr. Abbas Al Hakeem ..... 91256  
Munad pharmacy ..... 68633  
Al Rawabdeh pharmacy ..... 66033  
Al Khayyam-tad ..... 41541  
Abbas ..... 66412  
Al Nalada ..... 63006  
Zaid ..... 64476

### IRBID

Dr. Nayef Ghazaybeh ..... 2260  
Al Quds pharmacy ..... 3443

### ZARQA

Al Rida pharmacy ..... (-)

### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 75111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 66412  
Price complaints ..... 61176  
Telephone: Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 18  
Repair service ..... 11

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.

Apple (African)	450 / 400	Orange leaves	300 / 250
Apple (American)	500 / 450	Hot Green Pepper	240 / 200
Apple (Double Red)	280 / 200	Lemon	180 / 150
Apple (Golden)	280 / 200	Melrow	80 / 60
Apple (Local)	200 / 160	Melrow (large)	160 / 120
Apple (Station)	280 / 200	Melrow (small)	210 / 180
Avocado (Local)	230 / 200	Melon	240 / 200
Banana (Mukammer)	260 / 200	Okra	350 / 280
Beans	225 / 180	Onion (dry)	120 / 100
Beans (string)	360 / 300	Onion (green)	240 / 200
Broad Beans	170 / 140	Parsley	100 / 80
Cabbage	100 / 80	Potato	120 / 100
Carrot	110 / 90	Radish	150 / 120
Cauliflower (white)	160 / 120	Red Cheries	400 / 300
Chickpeas	350 / 300	Sage	240 / 200
Cucumber (large)	180 / 140	Sweet Pepper	450 / 380
Cucumber (small)	240 / 200	Tomato	170 / 120
Eggplant (small)	200 / 150	Water Melon	160 / 140
Figs	120 / 100		
Garlic	550 / 500		
Grapes	290 / 200		

Handwritten signature: Jawad Ahmad



More than a year after the start of a wave of rioting in Kosovo, tensions between Serbs and Albanians in the southern Yugoslav province continue to erupt in sporadic violence.

By Steve Crawshaw

THE POLICEMEN patrolling the streets with automatic rifles casually slung across their shoulders are a reminder that in spite of the apparent calm in the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo, violence is still close to the surface there.

It is now more than a year since the beginning of a wave of nationalist demonstrations and riots rocked this largely ethnic Albanian province, Yugoslavia's poorest region, sending shockwaves through the entire federation.

The state of emergency that was declared in the province last summer has now been lifted, and continued unrest this spring has been sporadic, with demonstrations after a basketball match and on the first anniversary of the imposition of the state of

emergency in April.

But, as delegates to the recent local Communist Party congress in Kosovo emphasised, the problem is far from fading away of its own accord, and relations between Serbs and Albanians in the province have never been worse.

The director of Kosovo Television, Mr. Agim Zatriqi, describes last year's events as "an earthquake". Though the main blast may be over, the national and economic strains that caused the eruption remain.

The demonstrator's main demand has been for Kosovo's status as an autonomous province within the Serbian republic to be upgraded to that of a fully-fledged republic in Yugoslavia's multinational federation. That might sound like pure semantics, but for Yugoslavs looking on aghast from other republics, it raised the spectre of Kosovo's seceding from

the federation — as it would technically have the right to do as a republic — and perhaps even becoming part of Albania.

Such a prospect threatened the cornerstone of Yugoslavia's existence: its proud achievement of 35 years of unprecedented stability in an area whose traditional national tensions once earned it the tag of "Europe's powderkeg".

"The demand for a Kosovo republic is the demand for the disintegration of the Yugoslav federation," according to Mr. Zatriqi, himself an ethnic Albanian.

For Serbs, there is additional cause for indignation at the Kosovo-republica slogans. Kosovo forms what they feel to be their historical heartland, as symbolised in the fact that its fertile plain was the site of a major battle between the Serbs and the Turks in the 14th century. To let the territory go now would be tantamount to sacrifice.

The idea that Kosovo should

even contemplate leaving Yugoslavia for Albania might seem bizarre. In terms of living standards and political freedom, Albanian Kosovars are far better off than their repressed brothers the other side of the mountains.

Yet Yugoslav fears may not be so fanciful. Albania's leader, Mr. Enver Hoxha, has publicly stated that "all Albanians should be gathered together in a single country".

Propaganda from Tirana, the Albanian capital, has encouraged Albanian nationalist demands in Kosovo and falls on fertile ground in a region where incomes are only a fraction of those in the most prosperous republics.

At one time part of the Ottoman Empire, Kosovo was a neglected backwater for centuries.

Until the fall in 1966 of Alexander Rankovic, the notorious Serbian head of the secret police, Albanians in Kosovo had limited rights, and Kosovo's development

was virtually ignored. The subsequent overturning of Rankovic's repressive policy and the attempt to drag the province at breakneck speed into the twentieth century has created as many problems as it solved.

"When modern Yugoslavia was founded, some parts were in the Middle Ages," one official said privately. "You can't bridge that in just a few years."

Pristina, the province's capital, has on the surface been transformed. From being little more than an overgrown village it has become a busy town of around 100,000 inhabitants, with a skyline whose modern blocks seem to state a firm allegiance to the twentieth century. But the modernity that was thrust on Pristina sits ill upon the town, and has failed to bring the hoped-for prosperity.

Part of the problem has been that the huge amounts of money that were poured into this mineral-rich province were not

used to any purpose. The new industry was badly organised, and there was little rational investment. Productivity and the quality of goods were poor. Unemployment, though difficult to estimate in an area where factory work is still often combined with part-time farming, is probably around 30 per cent.

The foundation of an Albanian-language university in 1968 was intended to raise the appallingly low standards of education in Kosovo — where illiteracy was over 90 per cent just after the war — and to provide much-needed skills for the developing industry. But emphasis on subjects like law, philosophy, or Albanian literature, at the expense of applied sciences, meant that Pristina University began turning out huge quantities of graduates most of whom had no jobs to go to.

It was not a recipe for social harmony, and when disturbances

erupted last spring they spread quickly. Hundreds were arrested, including many students, and the authorities took drastic reprisals. Jail sentences of up to 15 years were imposed on offenders, many of whose only crime had been to take part in demonstrations.

The local party leadership has since been purged, and the government is committed to improving the economic lot of the province, through more careful planning and outside control of how the money is spent — while at the same time blaming "counter-revolutionaries" for good measure.

Labour-intensive industry is being encouraged, especially in joint ventures between Kosovo and other republics, who, it is hoped, can provide the organisational skills that were often disastrously lacking in the past.

But one of the most disturbing aspects of Kosovo's problems, taboo until recently, jeopardises any plan for recovery. Serbs, including many of Kosovo's skilled workers and qualified pro-

fessionals, are leaving the area in their thousands, often after considerable intimidation or violence from their Albanian neighbours.

The predominantly Muslim Albanians, whose birthrate is the highest in Europe, are at present around three quarters of the population of Kosovo. But the proportion of Serbs is shrinking fast.

There have been cases of rape and arson, as well as countless incidents of more minor damage to property, threatening letters, or abusive slogans painted on walls.

Facing that kind of pressure, the Serbs are packing their bags, selling or locking up their property, and moving in droves. The Serbian Assembly recently talked of a "psychosis of fear". Almost 20,000 have left in the last ten years. Some 74 families have left one village alone.

One old Serb who has stayed behind said defiantly: "My family has all moved out. But I shall stay here — just as long as Kosovo remains in Yugoslavia".

— Financial Times news feature

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## 'Boom Boom' successfully defends WBA title

WARREN, Ohio (R) — Ray 'Boom Boom' Mancini successfully defended his World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title Sunday when his bout against top-ranked challenger Ernesto Espana of Venezuela was stopped just before the end of the sixth round.

Referee Stanley Christodoulou of South Africa halted the scheduled 15-round bout, held before 17,500 fans in Mollenkopf Stadium in Warren, with Espana reeling before a flurry of rights and lefts by Mancini.

The 21-year-old Mancini, who was boxing before a highly partisan crowd, many from his nearby home town of Youngstown, dashed from his corner at opening bell and never let up against the

27-year-old Venezuelan, who was unable to keep Mancini away despite a six-inch edge in reach.

Espana tried to keep Mancini away with his left jab but the bulldog-like Mancini slipped under the jab and constantly strung him with combinations to the head and body.

In the fourth round Mancini staggered the challenger with a right to the body and followed with two quick lefts to the head and body to leave Espana groggy.

The fifth round was a wild swinging affair under the hot sun in the outdoor football stadium. In the sixth round the relentless Mancini, bombarding Espana with both fists, pummeled him into submission.

The victory was Mancini's 24th

in 25 professional fights, his only loss being to WBC lightweight champion Alexis Arguello last October.

Mancini won the title on May 8 when he knocked out Arturo Fries in the first round of a bout in Las Vegas.

Espana, a crafty veteran who had predicted he would win in seven rounds, was seeking to regain the title he had won in 1979 from Claude Noel and lost to Hilmer Kenty in 1980.

Instead his record slipped to 34-5.

The winner's purse was for a \$200,000 guarantee against 40 per cent of the gross. Espana, whose best previous payday was \$150,000, stood to equal or better this.

## Navratilova puts U.S. into Federation Cup women's final

SANTA CLARA, California (R) — Martina Navratilova Sunday night put the United States into the final of the Federation Cup Women's Tennis Championships by beating former compatriot Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia 6-4, 0-6, 6-1.

Navratilova's victory after a second-set loss was her third in as many meetings with Mandlikova, who beat her at the Wimbledon semi-finals in 1981.

Navratilova, once Czechoslovakia's top woman player and now an American citizen, said she felt no pressure during the contest.

"To me it was just another Fed Cup singles match," she said.

In Sunday's opening singles match, Chris Lloyd, the runner-up at Wimbledon earlier this month, made quick work of Helena Sukova, 6-1, 6-2, to give the United States a 1-0 lead in the series that yielded a 3-0 sweep for the Americans.

After the singles, the four players returned to the court for the doubles, which Navratilova and Lloyd won 6-3, 6-2.

The winning team after Monday's finals will collect \$64,000.

## Mexican Castillo clinches WBC title

MERIDA, Mexico (R) — Local hero Freddie Castillo wrestled the World Boxing Council (WBC) title Sunday night from Colombia's Prudencio Cardona in a unanimous points decision.

Castillo, 27, began dominating the fight in the third round after delivering a crushing left-hand swing which opened a gash above Cardona's right eyebrow.

Cardona, dazed by the punch, faltered in his defence, inviting Castillo to pummel him with a barrage of left swings and strong right hooks.

By the twelfth round, Cardona, 30, was clearly tired and showed signs of slowness before the quick-footed Castillo.

A fast jab by Castillo opened a gash near Cardona's mouth in the final round, leaving the title defender at the mercy of his challenger in the bout's closing minutes.

The three judges gave Castillo a unanimous victory. The scores were 146-144, 145-143 and 149-145. Sports critics said the figures did not fully reflect the strong control the Mexican displayed over the Colombian.

## France takes final fencing gold medal

ROME (R) — France beat Switzerland 9-5 in the men's team epee to take the final gold medal of the World Fencing Championships Saturday night.

Olivier Lenglet, Philippe Boisse and Philippe Riboud gained three wins to the one by Gaëlle of Switzerland in the first part of the final, but the Swiss fought back to level the score at 3-3.

Giger of Switzerland was leading Lenglet 3-1 but eventually lost by a single contact and the Swiss team appeared to run out of steam after a stirring and unexpected passage to the final in which they overcame Britain and Hungary.

Gaëlle went on to beat Riboud for his third individual victory before Lenglet made sure of the gold medal when he outclassed Nigot in the final bout by five contacts to zero.

The Soviet Union ended the 10-day championships at the top of the nations' table with 104 points to Italy's 102 and with four gold medals.

## Arnoux ignores orders to win French Grand Prix

LE CASTELLET, France (R) — Rene Arnoux drove into a likely row with his Renault team by winning his home French Grand Prix motor race here Sunday.

The 34-year-old Frenchman, anxious to record his first World Championship triumph since March 1980, ignored orders from his pit and refused to let title-challenging team mate Alain Prost pass him over the closing stages.

Arnoux ended his disappointing spell by finishing 17 seconds ahead of his compatriot and said: "I didn't see why I should let anyone pass."

"There will be unkind words in the morning, but I don't care. If I had been five seconds back I'd have let him go by, but I wasn't waiting around for someone for 17 seconds."

Prost, unlike Arnoux, has a good chance of taking the drivers' crown.

The six points he gained for second place put him third in the standings, but another three for a win would have taken Prost even closer to championship leader and fellow Frenchman Didier Pironi.

Ferrari pair Pironi and Patrick Tambay completed the French sweep of the first four places and proved the anticipated superiority of the turbocharged brigade on the fast, hilly track near Marseilles.

Only two conventional Cosworth-powered cars made the leader board. Finn Keke Rosberg, another title-candidate, fifth in a Williams and Italian Michele Alboreto sixth in a Tyrrell.

Pironi now has 39 points, Briton John Watson 30, Prost 25 and Austrian Niki Lauda—winner of last Sunday's British Grand Prix

—24. Five races remain, starting with the German Grand Prix at Hockenheim on August 8.

Turbo-charged Brabham drivers Riccardo Patrese of Italy and reigning champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil must have been particularly frustrated.

Patrese seized the lead from Arnoux after two laps of the 54 lap race, but his engine suddenly caught fire on the seventh lap. He calmly coasted back to the pits and jumped out of his car which was belching flames.

Before he dropped out, Patrese reduced the circuit's lap record to one minute 40.07 seconds (209 kph).

Piquet took over the running and stretched his advantage to almost 20 seconds before his car blew its engine. After that the race belonged to Arnoux.

## Caulkins to lead U.S. contingent at World Swimming Championships on July 29

MISSION VIEJO, California (R) — Tracy Caulkins won the 200-metre backstroke Saturday on the final night of the U.S. Swimming World Championships trials, her third victory in the six-day meeting.

Caulkins, who earlier had won the 200-metre and 400-metre individual medleys, finished first in the 200-metre backstroke with a time of 2:15.15, a personal best. Sue Walsh was second in 2:15.40, and Libby Kinkead third in 2:15.52.

For five years the dominant fig-

ure in American swimming, Caulkins was the meeting's only three-event winner. She will lead the U.S. contingent at the World Swimming Championships in Guayaquil, Ecuador, starting on July 29.

At the 1978 World Championships, she won five gold medals and one silver.

Joining Caulkins in the women's squad will be Mary Meagher, who coasted to an easy win in the 200-metre butterfly Saturday night in 2:07.41.

Meagher, the world record hol-

der in both the 100 and 200-metre butterfly, was followed by Sara Linke on 2:13.81 and Stacy Shupe on 2:14.35.

Steve Lunquist won his second event Saturday night, the 200-metre individual medley, with a time of 2:03.47. Lunquist set a world record in winning the 100-metre breaststroke earlier in the meeting.

He was followed by Bill Barrett, the American record-holder in this event, in 2:04.09. Third was Chris Cavanaugh in 2:05.41.

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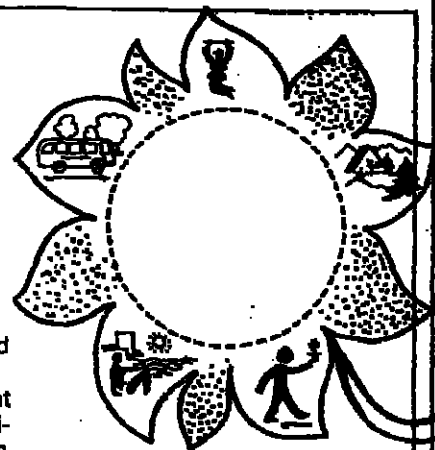
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Firms which will be selected from the prequalification data will be further invited to submit detailed proposals. Prequalification data must be submitted to the ministry not later than Aug. 20, 1982.

Applications should be forwarded to the Ministry of Health, P.O. Box 86 Amman-Jordan.

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C- The latest date for the submission of offers to the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman is before 14:00 hours, on Wednesday Sept. 15, 1982.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director-General







## WORLD

## U.S. to rush military aid to Somalia

NAIROBI (R)—Somalia is overjoyed by the U.S. decision to provide it with emergency military assistance in the conflict against Ethiopia, Radio Mogadishu said Sunday.

The state-run Somali radio, monitored here, repeated its statement first made Saturday that military aid was now arriving both by air and by sea but gave no details of what type of aid was involved.

The State Department in Washington Saturday confirmed the deliveries, which it said were in response to "recent incursions by Ethiopian and Ethiopian-

supported forces".

Radio Mogadishu said the U.S. government had replied to the aid request because it was disturbed by what it called "the unjust aggression against Somalia by the Ethiopian fascist regime and its allies".

"The Somali government and people are overjoyed by the friendly stance taken by the U.S. government which will undoubtedly further strengthen already cordial relations between Somalia and the U.S.," it said.

There has been no reaction so far from Marxist Ethiopia to the U.S. decision. No mention of the

aid to Somalia has yet been made by either state radio in Addis Ababa or by the radio of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF).

Ethiopia maintains that its own forces are not involved in the current fighting and says the offensive against Somalia is being carried out by the forces of the SDSF, which it supports.

Fighting between Somalia and Ethiopia has been going on for years over territorial disputes and has flared at the start of the month.

The latest round comes less than 10 years after the 1974

revolution which toppled the imperial government in Ethiopia and led that once staunchly pro-Western country to align itself with the Soviet Union. Somalia has since switched its allegiance to Washington from Moscow.

The SDSF radio, believed to be based in Ethiopia, says the latest fighting has taken place in over half of Somalia's provinces, while Somalia has played down the clashes.

However, it said Saturday that heavy damage had been caused, including the destruction of schools and hospitals.

## Armenians responsible for Paris explosion

PARIS (R)—A bomb exploded in a cafe in central Paris Saturday, slightly injuring two girls, police said.

Immediately after the explosion an anonymous caller, saying he represented an Armenian group called the Only Organisation, telephoned news organisations and claimed responsibility for the attack.

Police said the small bomb exploded near the Boulevard Saint Germain on the left bank. Last Tuesday 15 people were injured in a left bank cafe when a bomb exploded in a street rubbish bin. The same group claimed responsibility.

Police said later the two injured girls were Spanish. Their identities were not given.

Iraqi-born Armenian Vicken Tcharkhutan, 29, is being held in Paris while a French judge decides whether to allow his extradition to the United States, where he is wanted on bombing charges.

## Peking makes unification bid to Taiwan

PEKING (R)—Peking extended a further olive branch to Nationalist-ruled Taiwan Sunday and indirectly accused right-wing Americans of ulterior motives in supporting the island.

The official press printed the full text of a letter sent to Taiwan President Chiang Ching-kuo from a childhood friend and senior Peking official which said that the Nationalist and Communist parties could coexist after reunification of Taiwan with the Mainland.

Liao Chengzhi, a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, wrote: "Peaceful reunification is entirely an internal affair of China. Those outsiders who talk glibly about it have designs on our Taiwan."

Mr. Liao's comments followed strong attacks by Peking on influential American right-wingers such as Sen. Barry Goldwater who have called for more U.S. support for Taiwan, including further supplies of arms.

Peking has become especially nervous over American intentions since the new U.S. Secretary of

State, George Shultz, told Senate hearings that he would recommend President Reagan to go ahead with the sale of F-5e fighters to Taiwan.

Peking nevertheless decided to take a wait-and-see attitude, concentrating fire on Sen. Goldwater, rather than the new secretary of state.

China expressed strong opposition to sale of the fighters when plans were announced in January and has issued periodic warnings that if the problem of arms sales to Taiwan is not solved, it could lead to downgrading of Sino-U.S. relations.

Mr. Liao said in his letter that if President Chiang found it convenient, he was willing to fly to the Taiwanese capital Taipei personally to "seek enlightenment" from Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) officials.

There has been no direct contact between Peking and Taipei since the Communists took control of the mainland in 1949, forcing the Nationalists to flee to Taiwan where they claim to be the only legal government of China.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## PLO leader's killers identified

PARIS (R)—French police Saturday issued the descriptions of four men they believe killed a senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in a car bombing here Friday. They said the four men they are looking for are all of swarthy, middle European appearance. Fadel Al Dani, deputy director of the PLO's Paris bureau, was starting his car outside his apartment in South Eastern Paris when three men in a car pulled up alongside and tossed a fire bomb into Mr. Dani's vehicle. He died instantly. Police have descriptions of the three men in the car and a fourth man. They said the car used in the attack was rented in Paris last Tuesday by a man with an Argentine passport in the name of Aurelio Tealadro. He gave a false address and the police believe the passport was false. Police sources said they were still working on the theory that Mr. Al Dani, married to a French woman, was killed as a result of a factional dispute within the PLO.

## Mujahadeen attack revolutionary guard base

LONDON (R)—Iran's Left-wing Mujahadeen Guerrilla Organisation said Sunday its forces had attacked a revolutionary guard base in Iran's northern forests, killing the base commander, his deputy and scores of guards. The Paris bureau of the Mujahadeen told Reuters by telephone that the attack was carried out two weeks ago on a base in the forest of Anzali region in Gilan province. Two guerrillas were also killed. All the weapons and ammunition in the base were captured and the military installations destroyed, it said. In 23 clashes in Tehran over the past few weeks, the guerrillas have killed the head of the para-military police's political-ideological office, four revolutionary guard commanders, two clergy members close to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and more than 20 guards.

## No progress after U.S.-Soviet talks on Afghanistan

WASHINGTON (R)—The United States and the Soviet Union have held apparently fruitless discussions in Moscow on resolving their dispute over Afghanistan, the State Department said Saturday. State Department Spokesman Russ Taylor said the talks involved the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Arthur Hartman, and Soviet officials. But he said there was no sign that the talks had made progress. "There's no evidence to indicate that the Soviets have changed their position on Afghanistan," Mr. Taylor said, adding that diplomatic dialogues would continue. The United States wants the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. U.S. officials believe there are about 100,000 Soviet troops in the country, fighting guerrillas. President Jimmy Carter stopped grain sales to the Soviet Union after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December, 1979. Mr. Carter also organised a boycott of the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow as a protest.

## Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto hospitalised

KARACHI (R)—Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, who heads the banned Pakistan Peoples Party formerly led by her executed husband, rested in hospital Sunday after an exploratory operation for a lung ailment, her doctor reported. Mrs. Bhutto, 54, should know the result of the operation in about two weeks, Dr. Abdul Saeed added. Medical sources said she might be advised to travel abroad for further treatment. Since her husband's death in 1979 Mrs. Bhutto has emerged as a standard bearer for opposition groups wanting an end to the military rule of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

## 196 dead, 187 missing in Nagasaki floods

TOKYO (R)—The death toll in the floods which hit southern Japan on Friday and Saturday rose to 196 with 187 people missing and feared dead, police said Sunday night.

The increase resulted from the recovery of more bodies buried in landslides or washed away into the sea after the torrential rain of the last two days, police said.

The numbers of dead and missing in the city of Nagasaki—the worst hit area—now stood at 166 and 181 respectively, while elsewhere to the east and south, the figure remained 30 dead with six missing, the national police agency said.

Telephone and land communications with the city and nearby towns remained either severed or difficult to establish from outside.

The meteorological agency said a new front was approaching over the East China Sea and sporadic heavy rainfall was expected in southern Japan Monday.

The port of Nagasaki was worst hit by the 550 Millimeter (24

inches) of rain and the landslides it provoked.

Some 3,600 soldiers, police and firemen were able to recover only 25 bodies Sunday because they could not use heavy equipment for fear of damaging bodies.

A high-level government team visited Nagasaki Sunday and pledged that the Japanese government would take all possible rehabilitation measures as soon as possible.

City authorities had organised an emergency water supply team of 25 trucks but they had difficulties in reaching all parts of Nagasaki because of roads and bridges badly damaged or washed away.

Relief food and other goods had to be ferried into the city by air and sea because highways and railways were blocked.

Officials said 53,000 households were without water supplies and another 40,000 lacked gas. Employees of gas supply firms in Osaka and Tokyo were arriving in Nagasaki to help restore gas pipelines.

## Hanoi aide arrives in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR (R)—Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived Sunday on the third leg of a South East Asian tour to discuss the future of Kampuchea.

Mr. Thach, who has already visited Singapore and Burma, will have talks with Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie.

Malaysia, in line with other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), has taken a tough line on Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea.

Mr. Thach will also meet Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamed before leaving for

Bangkok on the last leg of his tour. 24 Vietnamese killed

Meanwhile, at least 24 Vietnamese troops were killed and many wounded in clashes with Kampuchean insurgents near the Thai border, Thai military sources said Sunday.

They said eight Vietnamese soldiers died in fighting with about 50 guerrillas on Thursday near Vietnamese base about five miles (12 kilometres) east of the Thai frontier.

Sixteen Vietnamese troops were also killed in a clash in the same area on Friday, the sources said.

## Imelda Marcos gets top job

MANILA (R)—Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, Sunday secured a place on an executive committee which supervises all government policy.

The official Philippine News Agency said Mrs. Marcos was unanimously endorsed as a committee member by a caucus meeting of the ruling party, the New Society Movement (KBL). The committee is chaired by Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES R. GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ AK J96  
♦ 964  
♦ J8  
♦ K 107

**WEST** ♦ 2  
♦ K 1073  
♦ K 109542  
♦ 32

**EAST** ♦ Q 10874  
♦ J52  
♦ AQ 763  
♦ Void

**SOUTH** ♦ 53  
♦ AQ8  
♦ Void  
♦ AQ J98654

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass

6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♠.

Familiar themes come up in different disguises. Declarer has a sure-trick line for his contract on this example. Can you spot it?

Despite the fact that they were sadly outgunned in terms of high cards, East-West had an excellent vulnerable sacrifice at six diamonds because of the position of the heart honors. But it is not surprising that they failed to find it.

West led a trump, and when dummy came down, declarer was tempted to cash the top spades and ruff a

spade in the hope of setting up the long spade for a heart discard. However, this line risked defeat if spades were 5-1. The contract can be assured by putting the heart spot cards to full use in combination with a pretty play in the spade suit.

Declarer won the club lead with dummy's seven and ruffed a diamond. He crossed back to the ten of trumps and ruffed another diamond. Next, he cashed the king and ace of spades, then led a heart from the table. He simply covered any card that East cared to put up. West could win the trick, but he was end played. As the cards lie, he had to return a red suit. A heart would be into declarer's tenace, and a diamond would allow declarer to ruff in one hand while discarding a heart from the other.

Pure luck, you say. What if West had started with length in spades and could now play a spade?

The contract still cannot be defeated. If West leads the queen of spades, declarer ruffs, gets back to dummy with a trump and discards his remaining heart loser on the jack of spades. And if West has a low spade to lead, declarer puts up dummy's jack. If East has the queen, declarer ruffs and dummy's spades are again established. So the contract is made regardless of the distribution.

## South Africa to sentence 43 mercenaries Tuesday

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa (R)—Judgment will be handed down on Tuesday in the case of Col. "Mad" Mike Hoare and 42 other white mercenaries charged with hijacking an airliner from the Seychelles to South Africa after an attempted coup on the Indian Ocean islands.

The men are all charged with four counts under South Africa's anti-hijacking laws and could be sentenced to prison terms of between five and 30 years if convicted.

The state has charged that they

unlawfully seized control of the Air India Boeing 707 when it landed at Mahe airport in the Seychelles during a gunfight last Nov. 26 and ordered it flown to Durban.

Col. Hoare and his fellow accused have said the crew went along willingly with the diversion of the flight to South Africa.

The Indian government, which has no diplomatic relations with South Africa, refused to allow the crew to give evidence here but they testified on oath before a commission in the Seychelles.

## Soviet Union warns U.S. against fleet expansion

MOSCOW (R)—Soviet Navy Chief Sergei Gorshkov Sunday said Moscow had kept up with improvements to U.S. naval forces, in what appeared to be a warning against expansion of the American fleet.

In an article in the Communist Party daily Pravda, Adm. Gorshkov said Washington itself was to blame if the U.S. was now threatened by missile-carrying Soviet submarines, as these had been developed only in response to similar American weapons.

He cited this as an example of the Soviet Union's ability to copy whatever improvements the U.S. made to its fleet and quoted President Leonid Brezhnev as saying that ultimately neither side made any real gains.

The article, to mark Sunday's Soviet Navy Day, appeared to be an indirect warning to the Reagan

administration that Moscow would match its plans to expand and modernise the U.S. fleet over the next few years.

Admiral Gorshkov said the Soviet Union favoured agreements with the U.S. to limit the deployment of new missile-launching submarines and restrict submarine patrol areas, but Washington had turned down such proposals.

In a separate article in the army daily Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), Adm. Gorshkov's deputy Nikolai Smirnov, said it was vital to boost the Soviet armed forces in general.

For the government it was now "a prime task to strengthen the defence of the country and raise the watchfulness of the Soviet people and the military readiness of our brave armed forces". Adm. Smirnov said.

## U.S. navy commissions its 82nd nuclear submarine

NEW LONDON, Connecticut, (R)—The U.S. Navy commissioned its 82nd nuclear-powered attack submarine Saturday taking it another step towards President Reagan's goal of maritime superiority over the Soviet Union.

The Baltimore, commissioned at the submarine base in New London, forms an integral part of President Reagan's drive towards a 600-vessel navy, up from the present total of fewer than 500 vessels.

The Baltimore and its crew of 127 will join the fleet on active service after several months of weapons trials.

Navy Secretary John Lehman, in pressing the case for a big fleet, has said that since 1965 Soviet ships have outnumbered U.S. ships by two to one and submarines by three to one.

The Baltimore is 360-foot (110-metres) long and was built at a cost of \$700 million. It is armed with sonar-guided torpedoes and radar-guided anti-ship cruise mis-

siles. It and the other attack submarines are designed to hunt down and destroy surface ships and submarines to keep open sea lanes in time of war.

The navy has asked Congress for \$88.6 billion for 1983, more than 25 per cent above this year's spending.

A total of 21 additional nuclear-powered submarines are either under construction or under contract at General Dynamics' electric boat division at nearby Groton, and at Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, in Newport News, Virginia. The Baltimore was built at Groton.

In addition to the nuclear-powered submarines, the 600-ship fleet envisioned by the navy is to include Trident ballistic submarines, guided-missile frigates and cruisers fitted with sophisticated anti-air, anti-surface and anti-submarine weapons and four modernised World War II battleships.

## Tehran's architects of the foiled invasion of Iraq

By Nassir Shirkhani  
Reuters

LONDON—Pressure from hardline Muslim clergyman persuaded a reluctant Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to sanction Iran's invasion of Iraq in hopes of a quick victory and a mass revolt in Iraq, according to informed Iranian exiles.

They said religious leaders in Tehran started pressing for an attack on Iraqi territory soon after Iraqi troops withdrew to international borders last month. Baghdad hoped the withdrawal would lead to negotiations to end the Gulf war.

Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, heir apparent to Ayatollah Khomeini, spearheaded the campaign and called for the liberation of Karbala and Najaf, two holy cities in the heart of Iraq.

Fundamentalist parliamentarians, led by Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis (Parliament), and religious leaders all over the coun-

try began demanding military action to force Iranian terms on Baghdad. The attack they sought was launched two weeks ago with a lightning offensive into southern Iraq, aimed at toppling the Iraqi government.

## Attack foiled

Despite reported initial successes, the strike has been contained and the Iranian army appears to be nowhere near gaining its first objective, the capture of the Iraqi port of Basra.

The decision to invade marked a radical departure in Iranian policy. Ayatollah Khomeini earlier warned his troops not to invade a Muslim country eventually gave in to pressure from radicals and ordered the attack, exile sources said.

Sources close to former President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr said Gen. Qassem Ali Zahraejad, chief of the joint armed forces staff, had opposed the idea of attacking Iraq.

They said President Ali Khomeini also argued that an invasion could cause heavy losses in life and material and destroy Iran's hopes of asserting itself as the only military power of the Gulf region.

Muslim fundamentalists had calculated that the military push would precipitate a mass revolt against the Iraqi government.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

The invasion began with a message from Ayatollah Khomeini to the Iraqi people for an uprising against their government.

However, foreign reporters, who visited battle areas last weekend, said Iraq had achieved a significant victory in pushing the Iranians back to points near the border.

A day before the invasion, the Tehran News Agency IRNA quoted unnamed observers as saying that "Iraqi armed forces are not likely to put up more than feeble resistance."

## Lack of modern weapons

According to the exiles, Iranian forces lack the sophisticated weapons needed for a quick victory.

Reports from Tehran indicate that Iran is sending human waves of revolutionary guards to clear vast minefields. Iraq is said to have killed several thousand Iranians.

Attacks are usually launched at night because the Iranian air force is unable to provide adequate cover for ground forces, the sources said.

Western military analysts believe Iranian troops will face major battles in trying to take Basra, Iraq's second biggest city, and its oil industry centre. Some of Iraq's most experienced army units are dug in around the city.

If Iranian forces succeed in pushing aside Iraqi forces east of Basra, they will still have to cross the Shatt Al Arab waterway, a formidable natural line of defence.

## British say French technicians helped Argentina

PARIS (R)—The French defence ministry said Sunday it was investigating a British newspaper report that French technicians helped fit Exocet missiles to Argentine aircraft during the Falklands conflict.

It said a French arms embargo against Argentina had been completely respected and instructions had been given that no work should be carried out on any military material which would be used

by Argentine units in the Falklands.

The London Sunday Times reported that the technicians completed work on the Exocet weapons systems of French-supplied Super Etendard fighter-bombers.

Exocets sank the British Warship Sheffield and the requisitioned merchant ship Atlantic Conveyor, causing a total loss of 24 lives.

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.